THE IREDELL EXPRESS.

DEVOTED TO SOUTHERN INTERESTS.

Volume VII. STATESVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1864. Number 13.

The Iredell Express.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

E. B. DRAKE. BY W. P. DRAKE.

EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,

Editors and Proprietors.

TERMS OF THE PAPER,

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WESTERN N. C. R. ROAD.

TIME TABLE,

To go into operation Monday, Oct. 26, 1863.

MAIL TRAIN WEST.

STATIONS.	DISTANCE.	ARRIVE.....	LEAVE.... A. M.
Salisbury,	...	.....	10.15
Water Tank,	6	10.39	10.43
Third Creek,	13	11.11	11.16
Waddell's,	18	11.36	11.39
Statesville,	25	12.07	12.19
Plott's T. O.,	33	12.51	12.56
Catawba,	38	1.16	1.41
Newton,	50	2.29	2.35
White Sulphur,	54	2.51	2.55
Hickory Tavern,	60	3.19	3.25
Icard's,	70	4.05	4.15
H. R.,	79	4.50	.....
Morganton,	81	.....	.....

MAIL TRAIN EAST.

STATIONS.	DISTANCE.	ARRIVE.....	LEAVE.... A. M.
Morganton,	...	.....	.....
H. R.,	2	.....	10.00
Icard's,	11	10 40	10.45
Hickory Tavern,	21	11.25	10.31
White Sulphur,	27	11.55	11.59
Newton,	31	12.15	12.21
Catawba,	43	1.10	1.35
Plott's T. O.,	48	1.55	2.00
Statesville,	56	2.32	2.44
Waddell's T. O.,	63	3.12	3.15
Third Creek,	68	3.35	3.40
Water Tank,	75	4.08	4.13
Salisbury,	81	4.40	.....

J. W. WILSON,
Chief Eng'r. and Sup't.

49:tf

CHARLOTTE & S. C. RAIL-ROAD, AND ATLANTIC, TENN. & OHIO R. ROAD.

ON and after Tuesday, September 1st, 1863, Passenger Trains making close connections with adjoining Roads, will run as follows:

Leave Charlotte for Columbia, daily at 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Leave Columbia for Charlotte, " " 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Leave Statesville for Charlotte, daily, except Sunday at 7 A. M.

Leave Charlotte for Statesville, daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.

THOS R SHARP,
General Supt.

August 31, 1863. 40—tf

STOCK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

I HAVE the Agency to Insure property in a number of different Stock Companies with capitals of

SEVERAL MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,

Terms moderate—no premium note required, no assessments made let the losses be ever so great. In case of a loss by fire the insurer will be paid his amount insured promptly.

Call on me and examine policies, applications, &c. If you wish further information I will give it.

JOS. W. STOCKTON, Ag't.



HAS taken Rooms in the Simonton House [illegible] wait on all who

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

WESTERN NO. CA. RAIL ROAD,
Statesville, N. C. 10th Aug., '63.

THE Board of Directors of the Western N. C. R. R. Co. have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Confederate money at this Office on and after the 21st Sept. next. Stockholders must present their certificates of stock. Those sending power of attorney will make the same to T. H. McRorie, Clerk.

R. F. SIMONTON, Treas.

38:tf

FIRE! FIRE!!

I HAVE THE AGENCY to take risks in Stock Fire Insurance Company at Charlotte, N. C., and give the Policies.

Capital Stock, One Million.

JOS. W. STOCKTON.

Statesville, Nov., 1863.

SALT.

I HAVE a quantity of SALT, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

M. L. GUNN.

October 22, 1863. 47—tf

JUST RECEIVED,

MORE desirable GOODS to suit the season. J. W. STOCKTON.

Sept. 14, 1863.

BOTTLES AND VIALS.

WE want Bottles and Vials, will pay 10 cents each for the latter and more in proportion for the former.

MOORE & STOCKTON.

Statesville, Jan. 25, 1864.—8:tf

THE CURRENCY BILL.

AN ACT TO FUND, TAX AND LIMIT THE CURRENCY.

1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the holders of all Treasury notes above the denomination of five dollars, not bearing interest, shall be allowed until the 1st day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and until the 1st day of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, to fund the same, and until the periods and at the places stated the holders of all such Treasury notes shall be allowed to fund the same in registered bonds, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of January and July of each

2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue the bonds required for the funding provided for in the preceding section, and until the bonds can be prepared he may issue certificates to answer the purpose. Such bonds and certificates shall be receivable without interest in payment of all government dues payable in the year 1864, except export and import duties.

3. That all Treasury notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars, not bearing interest, which shall not be presented for funding under the provisions of the first section of this act, shall from and after the first day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and the first day of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, cease to be receivable in the payment of public dues, and said notes, if not so presented at the time, shall, in addition to the tax of thirty-three and one-third cents imposed in the 4th section of this act, be subject to a tax of *ten per cent. per month* until so presented, which taxes shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be deducted from the face of said notes whenever presented for payment or for funding, and saidnotes shall not be exchangeable for the new issue of treasury notes provided for in this act.

4. That on all said treasury notes not funded or used in payment of taxes at the dates and places prescribed in the 1st section of this act, there shall be levied at said dates and places a tax of thirty-three and one-third cents for every dollar promised on the face of said notes. Said tax shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be collected by deducting the same at the Treasury, its depositories, and by the tax collectors, and by all government officers receiving the same, whenever presented for payment, or for funding, or in payment of government dues, or for postage, or in exchange for new notes as hereinafter provided; and said Treasury notes shall be fundable in bonds as provided in the first section of this act until the 1st day of January, 1865, at the rate of sixty-six and two-third cents on the dollar.

And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury at any time between the 1st April east, and the 1st July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, and the 1st January, 1865, to substitute and exchange new Treasury notes for the same, at the rate of sixty-six and two-thirds cents on the dollar, provided that notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars shall not be entitled to the privilege of said exchange; *provided further*, that the right to fund any of said Treasury notes after the 1st day of January, 1865, is hereby taken away, *and provided further*, that upon all such Treasury notes which may remain outstanding on the 1st January, 1865, and which may not be exchanged for new Treasury notes as herein provided, a tax of *one hundred per cent.* is hereby imposed.

5. That after the first day of April next, all authority heretofore given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes shall be and is hereby revoked; *provided*, the Secretary of the Treasury may after that issue new treasury notes, in such forms as he may prescribe, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, said new issues to be receivable in payment of all public dues except export and import duties, and to be issued in exchange for old notes, at the rate of two dollars of the new for three dollars of the old issues, whether said old notes be surrendered for exchange by the holders thereof, or be received in the Treasury under the provisions of this act; and the holders of the new notes or of the old notes, except those of the denomination of one hundred dollars, after they are reduced to sixty-six and two-third cents on the dollar, by the tax aforesaid, may convert the same into call certificates, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, unless sooner converted into new notes.

6. That to pay the expenses of the Government not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent. bonds, to an amount [illegible] the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation, and for the payment of the interest thereon the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on the value of all cotton, tobacco, and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties now laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged, provided that the duties now laid upon imports and hereby pledged shall hereafter be paid in specie or in sterling exchange, or in the coupons of said bonds.

7. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, from time to time, as the wants of the Treasury may require it, to sell or hypothecate for Treasury notes said bonds, or any part thereof, upon the best terms he can, so as to meet appropriations by Congress, and at the same time reduce and restrict the amount of the circulation in Treasury notes within reasonable and safe limits.

8. The bonds authorized by the 6th section of this act may be either registered or coupon bonds, as the parties taking them may elect, and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. They shall be for one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall, together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The interest shall be payable half yearly on the 1st January and July in each year—the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.

9. All call certificates shall be fundable, and shall be taxed in all respects, as is provided for the Treasury notes, into which they are convertible. If not converted before the time fixed for taxing the Treasury notes, such certificates shall, from that time, bearing interest upon only sixty-six and two-third cents for every dollar promised upon their face, and shall be redeemable only in new Treasury notes at that rate, but after the passage of this act, no call certificates shall be issued until after the 1st day of April, 1864.

10. That if any bank of deposit shall give its depositors the bonds authorized by the 1st section of this act in exchange for their deposits, and specify the same on the bonds by some distinctive mark or token, to be agreed upon with the Secretary of the Treasury, then the said depositor shall be entitled to receive the amount of said bonds in Treasury notes bearing no interest and outstanding at the passage of this act, *provided*, the said bonds are presented before the privilege of funding said notes at par shall cease, as herein prescribed.

11. That all treasury notes heretofore issued of the denomination of five dollars shall continue to be receivable in payment of public dues, as provided by law, and fundable at par under the provisions of this act, until the 1st of July, 1864, east, and until the 1st October, 1864, west of the Mississippi, but after that time they shall be subject to a tax of thirty three and one-third cents on every dollar promised on the face thereof, said tax to attach to said notes wherever circulated, and said notes to be fundable and exchangeable for new treasury notes, as herein provided, subject to the deduction of said tax.

12. That any State holding treasury notes, received before the times herein fixed for taxing said notes, shall be allowed until the 1st day of January, 1865, to fund the same in six per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, payable twenty years after date, and the interest payable semi-annually. But all treasury notes received by any State after the time fixed for taxing the same, as aforesaid, shall be held to have been received diminished by the amount of said tax. The discrimination between the notes subject to the tax and those not so subject shall be left to the good faith of each State, and the certificate of the Governor thereof shall in each case be conclusive.

13. That treasury notes heretofore issued, bearing interest at the rate of seven dollars and thirty cents on the hundred dollars per annum, shall no longer be received in payment of public dues, but shall be deemed and considered bonds of the Confederate States, payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing the rate of interest specified on their face, payable on the 1st of January in each and every year.

14. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized, in case the exigencies of the Government should require it, to pay the demand of any public creditor whose debt may be contracted after the passage of this act, willing to receive the same, in a certificate of indebtedness to be issued by said Secretary in such form as he may deem proper, payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually and transferable only by special endorsement under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and said certificates shall be exempt from taxation in principal and interest.

15. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to increase the number of depositories so as to meet the requirements of this act, and with that view to employ such of the banks of the several States as he may deem expedient.

16. The Secretary of the Treasury shall forthwith advertise this act in such newspapers published in the several States and by such other means as shall secure immediate publicity, and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall each cause it to be published in general orders for the information of the army and navy.

17. The 42d section of the act for the assessment and collection of taxes approved May 1st, 1863, is hereby repealed.

[The 42d section of said act reads as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe regulations to enable any tax payer to pay into the Treasury, in advance, such sum as he may choose on account of taxes to accrue against him, and to obtain therefor a certificate bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. a year until his taxes are payable, but such certificate shall not be transferable."]

18. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, upon the application of the holder of any call certificate which by the 1st section of the act "to provide for the funding and further issue of Treasury notes, approved March 23, 1863, was required to be "hereafter decreed to be a bond"—to issue to such holder a bond therefor upon such terms provided by said act.

THE MILITARY BILL.

A Bill to organize forces to serve during the War.

Section 1st provides that all white men, residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of 17 and 50, shall be in the service of the Confederate States during the war.

Section 2d provides that all between the ages of 18 and 45 now in service shall be retained during the present war in the same organization in which they were serving at the passage of this act, unless they are regularly discharged or transferred. Companies from one State, who were put into organizations from another State, shall be transferred provided they expressed their dissent at the time they were placed in said organization. Individual soldiers are allowed the same privilege.

Section 3d provides that, at the expiration of six months from the 1st of April next, a bounty of one hundred dollars, in a *six per cent.* Government bond, shall be paid to each non-commissioned officer and private then in service.

Section 4th provides that no person shall be relieved from the operation of this act by reason of having been discharged, where no disability now exists, nor by reason of having furnished a substitute; but no person who has heretofore been exempted on account of religious opinions, and paid the required tax, shall be required to render military service.

Section 5th provides that all between 17 and 18 years of age shall form a reserve corps, not to serve out of the State in which they reside.

Section 6th provides that the last named persons shall elect their own regiment and company officers, and be entitled to the same pay and allowances as troops in the field.

Section 7th provides that any person of the last named failing to attend at the place of rendezvous within thirty days, as provided by the President, without a sufficient reason, shall be made to serve in the field during the war.

Section 8th provides that all the duties of provost and hospital guards and clerks, and of clerks, guards, agents, employees as laborers in the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments, in the ordnance bureau and navy depots, and all similar duties, shall be performed by persons who are declared, by a board of surgeons, as unable to perform military service in the field. The President may detail such bodies of troops or individuals required to be enrolled under the sixth section of this act (between 45 and 50) as may be needed for the discharge of such duties, persons between seventeen and eighteen years of age shall not be assigned to such duties. The President is empowered to detail artizans, mechanics, or persons of scientific skill, to perform indispensable duties in the departments or bureau herein mentioned.

Section 9th provides that any quartermaster or assistant quartermaster, commissary or assistant commissary (other than those serving in the field,) or officer in the ordnance bureau, or navy agent, or provost marshal, or officer in the conscript service, who shall hereafter retain or employ any person subject to military duty, as herein provided, shall be cashiered.

Section 10th repeals all existing exemption laws, and exempts the following:

1. All who shall be held unfit for military service, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

2. The Vice-President of the Confederate States: the members and officers of Congress, of the several State Legislatures, and such other Confederate and State officers as the President or the Governors of the respective States may certify to be necessary for the proper administration of the Confederate or State governments, as the case may be.

3. Every minister of religion authorized to preach according to the rules of his church, and who, at the passage of this act, shall be regularly employed in the discharge of his ministerial duties; superintendents and physicians of asylums of the deaf, dumb, blind and insane; one editor for each newspaper being published at the time of the passage of this act, and such employees as said editor may certify on oath to be indispensable to the publication of such newspaper; the public printer of the Confederate and State governments, and such journeymen printers as the said public printer shall certify on oath to be indispensable to perform the public printing; one skilled apothecary in each apothecary store, who was doing business as such apothecary on the 10th day of October, 1862, and has continued said business, without intermission, since that period; all physicians over the age of 30 years who are now, and have been for the last seven years, in the practice of the profession, but the term physicians shall not include dentists.

[The old law exists covering professors and teachers.]

All superintendents of public hospitals established by law before the passage of this act, and such employees as the said superintendent shall certify on oath to be essential to the management thereof.

4. There shall be exempt one person as owner or agriculturist on each farm or plantation upon which there are now and were, on the 1st day of January last, fifteen able-bodied field hands between the ages of 16 and 50, upon the following conditions: 1. This exemption shall only be granted in cases in which there is no white male adult on the farm or plantation not liable to military duty, nor unless the person claiming the exemption was on the 1st day of January, 1864, either the owner and manager, or overseer of said plantation, but in no case shall more than one person be exempted for one farm or plantation. 2. Such person shall first execute a bond payable to the Confederate States of America, in such form and such security and in such penalty as the Secretary of War may prescribe, conditioned that he will deliver to the Government at some railroad depot or such other place as may be designated by the Secretary of War, within 12 months next ensuing, one hundred pounds of bacon, or at the election of the Government, its equivalent in pork, and one hundred pounds of nett beef, (said beef to be dilivered on foot) for each able-bodied slave on said farm or plantation within the above said ages, whether said slaves are in the field or not, which said bacon or pork or beef shall be paid for by the Government at the price fixed by the Commissioners of the State under the impressment act: *Provided*, that when the person thus exempted shall produce satisfactory evidence that it has been impossible for him by the exercise of proper diligence, to furnish the amount of meat thus contracted for and leave an adequate supply for the subsistence of those living on said farm, the Secretary of War shall direct a commutation of the same to the extent of two-thirds thereof in grain or other provisions, to be delivered by such person as aforesaid at equivalent rates. 3. Such person shall furthermore bind himself to sell the marketable surplus of provisions and grain now on hand, and which he may raise from year to year, while the exemption continues, to the Government or the families of soldiers, at prices fixed by the Commissioners of the State under the impresament act: *Provided*, That any person, exempted as aforesaid, shall be entitled to a credit of 25 per cent. on any amount of meat which he may deliver within three months from the passage of this act: *Provided, further*, That persons coming within the provision of this exemption shall not be deprived of the benefit thereof by reason of having been enrolled since the 1st day of February, 1864.

In addition to the foregoing exemptions, the Secretary of War may, under the direction of the President, exempt or detail such other persons as he may be satisfied ought to be exempted on account of public necessity, and to insure the production of grain and other provisions for the army and for the families of soldiers. He may also grant exemptions or details, on such terms as he may prescribe, to such overseers, farmers or planters, as he may be satisfied will be more useful to the country in the pursuits of agriculture than in the military service: *Provided*, That such exemption shall cease whenever the farmer, planter or overseer shall fail diligently to employ in good faith his own skill, capital and labor exclusively to the production of grain and other provisions, to be sold to the Government and the families of soldiers at such prices not exceeding those fixed at the time for the articles by the Commissioners of the State under the impressment act.

The old law is re-enacted relating to railroads.

6. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as repealing the act approved April 14, 1863, exempting contractors for carrying the mails of the Confederate States, and the drivers of post coaches and hacks, from military service: *Provided*, That all the exemptions granted under this act shall only continue while the persons so exempted are actually engaged in their respective pursuits or occupations.

Section 11. That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to grant details, under general rules and regulations to be issued from the War Department, either of persons between 45 and 50 years of age, or from the army in the field, in all cases where, in his judgment, justice, equity and necessity require such details, and he may revoke such orders of details whenever he thinks proper: *Provided*, That the power herein granted to the President to make details and exemptions shall not be construed to authorize the exemption or detail of any contractor for furnishing supplies of any kind to the government, by reason of said contract, unless the head or secretary of the department making such contract shall certify that the personal services of such contractor are indispensable to the execution of the contract: *Provided, further*, That whenever such contractor shall fail diligently and faithfully to proceed with the execution of such contract, his exemption or detail shall cease.

Section 12. That in appointing local boards of surgeons for the examination of persons liable to military service, no member composing the same shall be appointed from the county or enrolling district in which they are required to make such examination.

THE TAX BILL.

An Act, to Lay Additional Taxes for the Common Defence and Support of the Government.

Sec. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact:* That in addition to the taxes levied by the "act to lay taxes for the Government of the Confederate States," approved 24th of April, 1863, there shall be levied from the passage of this act, on the subject of taxation hereafter mentioned, and collected from every person, co-partnership, association or corporation, liable therefor, taxes as follows, to-wit:

I. Upon the value of property, real and personal and mixed, of every kind and description, not hereinafter exempted or taxed at a different rate, five per cent. *Provided*, That from this tax on the value of property, employed in agriculture, shall be deducted the value of the tax in kind delivered therefrom, as assessed under the law imposing it, and delivered to the Government. *Provided*, That no credit shall be allowed beyond five per cent.

II. On the value of gold and silver wares and plate, jewels, and watches, ten per cent.

III. The value of property taxed under this section shall be assessed on the basis of the market value of the same, or similar property in the neighborhood where assessed in the year 1860, except in cases where land, slaves, cotton or tobacco, have been purchased since the 1st day of January, 1862, in which case the said land, slaves, cotton and tobacco so purchased, shall be assessed at the price actually paid for the same by the owner.

Sec. 2. On the value of all shares or interests held in any bank, banking company or association, canal, navigation, importing, exporting, insurance, manufacturing, telegraph, express, railroad and dry dock companies and all joint stock companies of every kind, whether incorporated or not, five per cent.

The value of property taxed under this section shall be assessed upon the basis of the market value of such property in the neighborhood where assessed, in such currency as may be in general use there, in the purchase and sale of such property, at the time of assessment.

Sec. 3. I. Upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold or silver bullion, whether held by the banks or other corporations or individuals, five per cent; and upon all moneys held abroad, or upon the amount of all bills of exchange, drawn therefor on foreign countries, a tax of five per cent; such tax upon moneys abroad to be assessed and collected according to the value thereof at the place where the tax is paid.

II. Upon the amount of all solvent credits, and of all bank bills, and all other papers issued as currency, exclusive of non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury notes, and not employed in a registered business, the income derived from which is taxed, five per cent.

Sec. 4. Upon profits made in trade and business, as follows:

1. On all profits made by buying and selling spirituous liquors, flour, wheat, corn, rice, sugar, molasses or syrup, salt, bacon, pork, hogs, beef or beef cattle, sheep, oats, hay, fodder, raw hides, leather, horses, mules, boots, shoes, cotton yarns, wool, woolen, cotton or mixed cloths, hats, wagons, harness, coal, iron, steel or nails, at any time between the first of January, 1863, and the first of January, 1865, ten per cent., in addition to the tax on such profits as income under the "act to lay taxes for the common defence, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved April 24th, 1863.

II. On all profits made by buying and selling money, gold, silver, foreign exchange, stocks, notes, debts, credits or obligations of any kind, and any merchandise, property or effects of any kind, not enumerated in the preceeding paragraph, between the times named therein, ten per cent., in addition to the tax on such profits as income, under the act aforesaid.

III. On the amount of profits exceeding twenty-five per cent., made during either of the years 1863 and 1864, by any bank or banking company, insurance, canal, navigation, importing and exporting, telegraph, express, railroads, manufacturing, dry dock, or other joint stock company of any description, whether incorporated or not, twenty-five per cent., on such excess.

Sec. 5. The following exemptions from taxation under this act shall be allowed, to wit:

I. Property of each head of a family to the value of five hundred dollars; and for each minor child of the family to the further value of one hundred dollars; and for each son actually engaged in the army or navy, or who has died or been killed in the military or naval service, and who was a member of the family when he entered the service, to the further value of five hundred dollars.

II. Property of the widow of any officer, soldier, sailor or marine, who may have died or been killed in the military or naval service, or where there is no widow, then of the family, being minor children, to the value of one thousand dollars.

III. Property of every officer, soldier, sailor or marine, actually engaged in the military or naval service, or of such as have been disabled in such service, to the value of one thousand dollars, provided that, the above exemptions shall not apply to any person, whose property, exclusive of household furniture, shall be assessed at a value exceeding one thousand dollars.

IV. That where property has been injured or destroyed by the enemy, or the owner thereof has been temporarily deprived of the use or occupancy thereof, or of the means of cultivating the same, by reason of the presence or proximity of the enemy, the assessment on such property may be reduced, in proportion to the damage sustained by the owner, or the tax assessed thereon may be reduced to the same ratio by the district collector, on satisfactory evidence submitted to him by the owner or assessor

Sec. 6. That the taxes on property laid for the year 1865, shall be assessed as on the day of the passage of this act, and be due and collected on the first day of June next, or as soon after as practicable, allowing an extension of ninety days west of the Mississippi river. The additional taxes on incomes or profits for the year 1863, levied by this act, shall be assessed and collected forthwith; and the taxes on incomes or profits for the year 1864, shall be assessed and collected according to the privisions of the tax and assessment acts of 1863.

Sec. 7. So much of the tax act of the 24th day of April, 1863, as levies a tax on incomes derived from property or effects on the amount or value of which a tax is levied by this act, and also the first section of said act, are suspended for the year 1864, and no estimated rent, hire, or interest on property or credits herein taxed *ad valorem*, shall be assessed or taxed as incomes, under the tax act of 1863.

Sec. 8. That the tax imposed by the [illegible] on bonds of the Confederate States heretofore issued, shall in no case exceed the interest on the same, and such bonds when held by or for minors or lunatics, shall be exempt from the tax in all cases where the interest on the same shall not exceed one thousand dollars.

Writ of Habeas Corpus.

A Bill to Suspend the Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus in certain Cases.

"Whereas, the Constitution of the Confederate States of America, provides in article 1, section 9, paragraph 3, that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it;" and whereas, the power of suspending the privilege of said writ, as recognized in said Article 1, is vested solely in Congress, which is the exclusive judge of the necessity of such suspension; and whereas, in the opinion of the Congress, the public safety requires the suspension of said writ, in the existing case of the invasion of these States; and whereas, the President has asked for a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and informed Congress of conditions of public danger, which render a suspension of the writ a measure proper for the public defence against invasion and insurrection; now, therefore,

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That during the present invasion of the Confederate States, the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* be, and the same is hereby, suspended; but such suspension shall apply only to the cases of persons arrested or detained by order of the President, Secretary of War, or the General Officer commanding the Trans-Mississippi Military Department, by the authorities and under the control of the President. It is hereby declared that the purpose of Congress in the passage of this act is to provide more effectually for the public safety by suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in the following cases, and no other:

I. Of treason, or treasonable efforts or combinations to subvert the government of the Confederate States.

II. Of conspiricies to overthrow the government, or conspirices to resist the lawful authority of the Confederate States.

III. Of combining to assist the enemy, or of communicating intelligence to the enemy, or giving him aid and comfort.

IV. Of conspiricies, preparations and attempts to incite servile insurrection.

Of desertions, or encouraging desertions, harboring deserters, and of attempts to avoid military service: *Provided*, That in case of palpable wrong and oppression by any subordinate officer upon any party who does not legally owe military service, his superior officer shall grant prompt relief to the oppressed party, and the subordinate shall be dismissed from office.

VI. Of spies and other emissaries of the enemy.

VII. Of holding correspondence or intercourse with the enemy, without necessity, and without permission of the Confederate States.

VIII. Of unlawful trading with the enemy, and other offenses against the laws of the Confederate States, enacted to promote their success in the war.

IX. Of conspiricies, or attempts to liberate prisoners of war held by the Confederate States.

X. Of conspiricies, or attempts or preparation to aid the enemy.

XI. Of persons advising or inciting others to abandon the Confederate cause, or to resist the Confederate States, or to adhere to the enemy.

XII. Of unlawful burning, destroying or

injuring, or attempting to burn, destroy or injure any bridge or railroad, or telegraphic line of communication, or property, with the intent of aiding the enemy.

XII. Of treasonabl designs to impair the military power of the Government, by destroying, or attempting to destroy, the vessels or arms, or munitions of war, or arsenals, foundries, workshops, or other property of the Confederate States.

2. The President shall cause proper officers to investigate the cases of all persons so arrested, or detained, in order that they may be discharged if improperly detained, unless they can be speedily tried in the due course of law.

3. That during the suspension aforesaid, no military or other officer shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of *habeas corpus*, to appear in person, or to return the body of any person or persons detained by him, by the authority of the President, Secretary of War, or the General Officer commanding the Trans Mississippi Department; but upon the certificate under oath, of the officer having charge of any one so detained, that such person is detained by him as a prisoner for any of the causes herein before specified, under the authority aforesaid, further proceedings under the writ of *habeas corpus*, shall immediately cease and remain suspended so long as this act shall remain in force.

4. This act shall continue in force for 90 days after the next meeting of Congress, and no longer.

Iredell Express.

STATESVILLE:

Thursday. : : : : March 3, 1864.

Gov. Vance at Statesville.

Gov. Vance, addressed a very large assemblage of the people at this place, Wednesday, upon the war and our prospects in the contest, in a speech of more than two hours in length, of great power and eloquence and full of devotion to the South. As the address will be reported for the press, and published for the information of those who did not have the pleasure of hearing Gov. Vance, we shall merely state the chief points made in his speech, as we now recollect them; indeed, to attempt more, from memory, could but reflect gross injustice upon one of the most patriotic and soul-stirring addresses to the people, that ever fell from the lips of any man, whose country was being invaded and devastated by a remorseless and barbarian foe. The courage and majesty of the Lion, when assailed by his enemies, were surpassed by the patriotic eloquence, defiant and indignant anathemas hurled at Abe Lincoln and his Hessian hordes. But we have digressed. Gov. Vance, in the course of his address, told the people that the State had solemnly withdrawn from the old Union, and could never return—that re-construction was an impossibility; that the only chance for peace to the two sections was upon a basis of final separation, and the full and unshackeled independence of the Confederate States; that the war could not stop till this end was attained, and that it was the duty of every man, woman and child in the South, to use every effort in their power to support, encourage and sustain our brave army in the field, by raising provisions, supply clothing, and extending encouragement in every possible manner. He warned the people against agitating for separate State action to obtain a peace; said that such a course would not only fail to bring peace, but would be calculated to involve the agitators in great trouble—that the treaty making power is with the Cofederate Government only, and State action in that behalf, would be an act of war upon our Government, consequently, instead of one war, there would be two. He had no doubt, that many men, who favored separate State action, are as patriotic as he is, but that they had not considered the consequences, &c.—We infer from this, that Gov. Vance, is opposed to the calling of a Convention as unnecessary and injurious. He counselled the people to do nothing rash; to obey the laws, so long as they are laws; to stand by the Confederate Government and uphold the hands of the President, as the better and shorter way for ending the war, and be diligent in returning deserters and skulkers to the army. With regard to the suspension of *habeas corpus*, we understood him to regret the necessity for it, which induced Congress to suspend the writ, but he read the opinion of an able lawyer that the act is constitutional, (of which there is no doubt.)

We might add more, but as we expect to publish the address in extenso, hereafter, will close by saying, we deeply regret that the whole people of the State could not have been present and heard this great speech of their patriotic Governor.

The News from Mississippi.

The latest intelligence we have received from Mississippi states that Gen. Forrest's loss during the recent engagement near Okalona, did not exceed two thousand, while the enemy's loss was estimated at six thousand. On the evening of the 22d, the enemy formed three several times and made desperate stands, but our troops charged them on horseback, with sabres, and each time the enemy recoiled and were driven back with great slaughter. Many were captured, and the road is said to have been lined with dead Yankees, horses and sutler's stores. Gen. Forrest's command being too much fatigued, Gen. Gholston, with six or seven hundred State troops went in pursuit. Col. Barton, of the Confederate forces, was wounded.—Gen. Forrest had two horses shot under him. Sherman's advance is said to have reached Pearl river.

Weekly "Progress."

J. L. PENNINGTON, Esq., gives notice, that he will issue a Weekly *Progress*, at Raleigh, between the 10th and 20th of March, giving "a large amount of reading matter," and will be mailed to subscribers at the following rates: Three months, $3; six months, $5; payable in advance. "Post Masters and others are requested to act as agents, and each agent sending six or more subscribers, with the money for six months, will receive the Weekly *Progress* six months gratis."

The Dying Confession of a Deserter.

The following official notice of the execution of a deserter, and the dying man's confession, was sent to us for publication, and can be seen on application. Comment is unnecessary:

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, RODES' DIVS., }
February 9th, 1864. }

COL. BRYAN GRIMES,
Com'g. 4th N. C. Reg't.

Colonel: I deem it my duty to make known to you, the last words of Private James King, Co. "E." of your Regiment, who was executed for desertion on the 30th day of January, 1864. After bandaging his eyes, I told him that he had but two minutes more to live, and asked him if he had any message he desired to send to his relatives and friends.—He replied, "I have no message; I only wish that my body may be sent to my friends;—but I want to say to you, Lieutenant, though others persuaded me to do what I did, the reading of *Holden's* Paper has brought me to this; but, thank God, I shall soon be at peace." As it may be the wish of his relatives, to know, in what spirit he died, I make this statement, that if you think proper you may convey it to them.

Your ob't. serv't.,
J. M. GOFF, *Lieut. Com'g.*
Provost Marshal Guard Rodes' Division.

The War in Alabama.

A letter from a friend in Selma, written on the 18th Feb., informs us that, our army under Gen. Polk, had fallen back upon the Tombigbee river and would make a stand at Demopolis. Gov. Watts had issued an address calling the people of the State to arms in defence of their homes, and the response was universal.

The Selma *Reporter*, of the same date, says:

"There was a report in this city last night, which came by the train from the West, that Gen. Polk had had a severe fight with Sherman's troops and defeated them badly. We know not how much reliance should be placed in the report, but are of opinion, from circumstances, that fighting has been going on for the last two days. An order was received here yesterday to prepare hospital accommodations for three hundred wounded. This proves that there has been fighting.

We hear also that Gen. Forrest, with all his available force had gone in the direction of Memphis, having ascertained that all of the white troops had been withdrawn from the place to strengthen Sherman in his movement on Meridian. This comes to us in such a shape that we cannot doubt it.

At all events, we may rest satisfied that the Yankees will pay dearly for their rashness in this late movement. Gen. Polk has an army numerous enough to check them when he desires to do so, and cavalry enough to run them when they turn their course, even if they do not succeed in that before the raid is stopped."

☞ The attention of Editors and Post Masters, is called to the card, of C. S. Brown, Route Agent, on W. N. C. R. R., published in this issue, with regard to the direction of mail matter. The name of the County and State as well as the post office, should always be inscribed upon all packages and letters sent by mail, excepting cities and towns of importance.

☞ We regret to learn that the smokehouse of Dr. Stinson, residing near Davidson College, with about four thousand pounds bacon, was consumed by fire one day last week.

☞ We publish in this issue, three important laws passed by Congress—take care of the paper for future reference.

For the Iredell Express.

Recipe for the Itch.

Messrs. Editors:—I send you this recipe for the Itch;—it is certainly the quickest and most effectual cure I have ever seen tried, besides there is less danger in it. I send it, hoping you will give it room in your paper for the benefit of your readers as well as soldiers.

Respectfully, * * *

Take one wine glass of fresh unslacked lime, two of flour of sulphur, and ten of water. Put it in a porcelain kettle and place it over the fire, stirring it all the time with a wooden paddle until the sulphur disappears on the surface of the water. Then bottle it up closely and it is ready for use. Wash the patient well with warm water, then saturate every part of the body with the fluid; in half an hour wash off in warm water again. Put on clean linen, and you are cured.

The Army of Tennessee.

The Marietta (Geo.) *Rebel* has the following encouraging remarks touching the condition of the Army of Tennessee:

All accounts from the Army of Tennessee unite in representing the condition of the troops as all that could be desired. The men are comfortable and contented; fully alive to all the mighty responsibilities resting upon them, and anxiously awaiting the opening of the Spring campaign, to show to the world that the confidence reposed in their valor and their patriotism is not misplaced. They look with hopeful confidence to a summer campaign beyond the Tennessee river, and to a happy re-union with their friends and loved ones in Tennessee and Kentucky.

Gen. Johnston has been actively engaged since he took command of the army, in familiarizing himself with its condition and its wants. He has not depended upon the ordinary routine reports of subordinates, but has personally investigated and examined every portion and department; and the personal attention which he is himself giving to these important matters, he requires also at the hands of his Division and Brigade commanders. They report personally to him the condition of their respective commands, and his own intimate acquaintance and familiarity with every thing relating to the army, enables him to judge of the extent of each officer's knowledge of the necessities and condition of his troops. Under this new system, evils are corrected, the wants of the soldiers ascertained and supplied, all causes of complaint are discovered and removed, and thorough accountability and discipline is every exhibited.

The confidence of the army in Gen. Johnston is unbounded, and their admiration for him is daily increasing, and we have every reason to believe that he is proud of his gallant army, and expects much from their experience, discipline, patient fortitude and heroic courage. Of such an army and such a leader, it is sufficient to say that they love each other and hate the foe.

Arrival of Cars.

Samuel B. Jones, Esq., Superintendent of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, is in this city, having brought on a portion of the rolling stock of his road, which has been turned over to the Charlotte Road. The Richmond and Danville and Selma, Ala., Roads have likewise come in for a share of the distribution. This addition will make the Charlotte one of the best equipped roads in the Confederacy. We learn from Mr. Jones that, with the exception of two engines, left in Vicksburg by order of Gen. Pemberton, no engines or stock on the Memphis and Ohio Road have been destroyed since the fall of that city.—*Columbia Carolinian.*

What is the difference between a good soldier and a fashionable lady? One faces the powder and the other powders the face.

The Substitute Question

We learn from one of the counsel engaged in the argument of this question before Chief Justice Pearson at Salisbury, that on Monday last he announced his decision, which was: that the Act of Congress rendering the principals of substitutes liable to military duty, was a breach of contract between them and the Government, and was unconstitutional and void. His attention was then called to the late act suspending the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, which reached Salisbury after his opinion was prepared; and he held that it did not apply to the principals of substitutes.

We learn from members of Congress that it *was* so intended. Decisions upon the main point have been made in Alabama and Georgia, differing from that of Judge Pearson, and we see from the Richmond papers that a case is now pending before the Court of Appeals of Virginia, and which will probably be decided in a day or two. We learn further, that the case in which Judge Pearson made his decision, at his suggestion, will be removed to our Supreme Court for hearing by that Court, at next June term; and that in the meantime the parties in a large number of other cases were recognized to await and abide the decision in the case carried up.

It is hoped that other Judges in the State will adopt that course for the present, as best calculated to get a decision of the important question by our Supreme Court, and thus settle any conflict of opinion and prevent much mischief in the meantime. The enrolment is going on, and we hear that great numbers are now sueing out writs. We are not aware what course the Government will pursue under the *habeas corpus* act, which seems to us to cover the cases, but we hope that a stop may be put, in some way, to the sueing out of more writs, thus putting parties to great expense and creating excitement—at all events until the Government is informed of the decision and transfer of a case to the Supreme Court, and it determines what course it will feel it to be its duty to pursue.

We regret very much that this decision has been made. We think it will be decided otherwise in the other States; and even should it be reversed by the Supreme Court of this State, it will be attended with delay and loss of men in the field, where every man is needed; unless the Government should construe the *Habeas Corpus* act as we do, and determine to execute it.—*Raleigh Confederate.*

Peace Meetings.

Referring to these affairs, the Asheville *News*, says:

"There is another revival of the "peace meeting" humbug just now. We observe that several have been held, and others attempted to be holden, but good sense prevailed, and they were "squelched." The men who get up these meetings, as a general thing, profess to be good Southern men and to desire the independence of the Confederate States. How they reconcile these professions with their daily denunciations of our Government, their pesistent efforts to breed discord and discontent, and their blind zeal in behalf of a Convention, the only object of which can be to create a breach with the Confederate Government, we shall not undertake to say. One thing, however, is apparent to all men—their professions and practices, do not accord—in fact, are positively antagonistic. If the *people*—and by the word people we mean not only the qualified voters at home, but also the gallant men in the army,—desire a Convention, it is their prerogative to call it. But a few men at home, should not attempt to speak for all, and by the arts of the demagogue, seek to commit the unsuspecting and uninformed, to a policy which at best is of very doubtful propriety. So far as the army is concerned, we are not left in doubt as to the position of the brave men who have so long breasted the storm. They are everywhere re-enlisting for the war; thus putting the seal of their condemnation upon the factious disorganizers and disturbers of the common peace at home.

So far as the desire for peace goes, we suppose it to be universal,—in the army as well as outside of it,—but the policy of organizing a peace-on-any terms party, is about as suicidal as well could be conceived. What we need, in the judgement of our soldiers in the field as well as that of the mass of intelligent men at home, is unity and compactness of purpose in the prosecution of the war. An undivided front to the enemy, as well at home as in the field, and an unflinching determination to resist all his efforts to subjugate us, is the shortest road to peace. If the same amount of zeal and effort, were expended in sending stragglers and skulkers to the army, assisting the families of soldiers, and in sustaining the cause and Government in every way, as are wasted in idle declamation about peace and in fomenting strife and discontent, the struggle would be over and independence [illegible] mid-summer.

Arrival of a Prominent Marylander.

Colonel George P. Kane, more familiarly known as Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, arrived in Richmond on Sunday, and is the guest of Mr. Wm. A. Wright, of the American Hotel.

Col. Kane has been an exile from Baltimore since June last, the most of his time since that date having been spent in Canada. For his loyalty and devotion to the South he was arrested in the month of June, 1861, and imprisoned for eighteen months in the Northern bastiles of McHenry, Lafayette, and Warren. In December, 1862, he was released from Fort Warren, and allowed to return to his home, only, it would seem, to be re-arrested on an indictment for treason. In May last, this indictment was quashed by the Government, with the view of re-indicting him with more distinct specifications. Finding that he was to have no peace in his downtrodden city, he left it and made his way to Canada. Some time during the month of January, in company with three Confederate officers who had escaped from Johnston's Island, he sailed from Halifax, Nova Scotia, for Bermuda, from which latter point he made his way into a Confederate port. The names of the officers who left Halifax with him are Major Winslow, of North Carolina, and Captains Johnson and Davis, of Virginia. Few men have been more persistently persecuted because of their attachment to the South and her institutions than Marshal Kane.

He has been commissioned a Colonel, and it is presumed will enter the service of the Confederate States,—*Petersburg Express.*

First Decision in Georgia.

We learn from the Macon *Telegraph* that Judge O. A. Lockrane, of the Superior Court, Macon Circuit, delivered an original and highly important opinion under the act repealing the substitute law in the case of Dennis Daley and Philip Fitzgerald vs. Major C. J. Harriss, on the morning of the 11th.

Judge Lockrane held: That it was not only the right, but *the duty*, of a nation to protect itself, and that any contract or right flowing out of the operation of the law which came in conflict with the preservation of the State, was an unconstitutional act—not obligatory on the law making power, and within the constitutional power of the Government to repeal it:

That if the act allowing substitues was to be regarded as a contract discharging principals from being called into the service, it was then a contract that the principal should not fight in the defence of the country when it was endangered, and such contract was unauthorized by every principle of constitutional law. If our first Congress had agreed to exempt all men from taxation during the war who paid into the Treasury $500, such exemption could have been set aside by any subsequent Legislature when the public safety and self-preservation of the Government demanded it.

He held that the interest of every citizen was the same as that of the Government of which he formed a part, and the military service rendered by the substitute was just as much rendered to the citizen, as a citizen of the Government itself—his life, his honor, his property and his liberty were defended by the act, and the consideration inured to him as a member of the society which composed the Government.

Contracts and vested rights must all bend to the exigencies of the Government, of which the legislature was the judge, and any act of the legislature contravening the public interest, may be repealed when the safety of the people becomes the supreme law.

The vested rights of fathers may be annulled over their minor children, to make them soldiers when the public interest demanded it, and the law making power had so declared.

All rights, all property, all persons who are citizens of a government, may be used by the government in time of war, and it was the duty of Courts to sustain the government in the appropriation of the means exercised rightfully by the legislature to protect the whole people from subjugation and ruin.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 24.

Baltimore papers of the 20th, have been received. Congress has passed the enrollment bill, fixing the commutation for drafted men at three hundred dollars. Slaves of loyal masters, when mustered into the service to be free, and the masters paid a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars.

Gold has declined, under the apprehension that Congress would authorize the sale of the surplus specie in the Treasury. The last quotations were 157½.

European advices to the 4th had been received. War had commenced between Denmark and Germany. Two attacks had been made upon the Danes, which had been repulsed by them, with some loss to the Prussian and Austrian forces.

Queen Victoria's speech to Parliament was delivered on the 4th, in which she says she has endeavored to preserve peace in Europe, and will continue her efforts in the interests of peace. No allusion is made to American affairs.

It is asserted that Napoleon will not take an active part in the Danish question.

The Confederate steamer *Alabama* was seen fifty miles south of Rangoon, on the 5th of January.

From Florida.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 22.

The following official dispatch has been received here from Lake City, Florida, dated the 20th, to Gen. Jordan:

"I met the enemy in force to-day under General Seymour and defeated him with great loss. I captured five pieces of artillery and a large number of small arms. I hold possession of the battle-field and the killed and wounded of the enemy. My cavalry are in pursuit—don't know the precise number of prisoners, as they are being brought in constantly. My total loss will not exceed 200 killed and wounded. Among them I mourn many brave officers and men. Gen. Colquitt and Col. Harris, and officers and men of the Georgia and Florida troops engaged, behaved with great gallantry and deserve my thanks and the thanks of the Commanding General.

[Signed] JOS. FINNEGAN."

The enemy celebrated Washington's brithday with all colors flying on the fleet at Charleston, and a national salute at sunrise, noon and sunset. The Ironsides participated. Our batteries opened and silenced a thirty pounder Parrott at Gregg. The shelling of the city continues slightly.

From Tennessee.

BRISTOL, Feb. 24.

A letter to the *Gazette*, from Powell's river, near Cumberland Gap, dated 20th inst., states that several Yankee regiments lately passed through the Gap on sixty days' furlough, declaring they would never return. General Grant refused to give any more furloughs.—There is no more re-enlisting in the Yankee army.

There is but five regiments at the Gap.—They are closely besieged, and suffering for supplies. It is expected they will evacuate the place in a short time. The notorious tory Jones, of Claiborne county, was captured near Farwell, a few days ago.

From Mississippi.

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., Feb. 23.

The enemy's forces are along the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and are making a retrograde movement in the direction of the Mississippi river. Their mounted infantry in North Mississippi are als retiring, being closely pressed by Gen. Forrest and Lee.

MOBILE, Feb. 24.

A postscript to a letter in the *Evening News*, states that on the 20th the enemy left Meridian for Raymond or Canton, our cavalry pursuing. Gen. Forrest has Grierson surrounded, and has captured many prisoners. The bombardment of Fort Powell still continues. No particulars.

From Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 25.—Deserters that have recently entered our lines report that the enemy has sent his sick to Washington, preparatory to a forward movement. It is also reported that the enemy is fortifying as if expecting an attack from us. The enemy has received no reinforcement lately.

From North Georgia.

DALTON, Feb. 25.—Our army is in line of battle at Tunnell Hill. There was a sharp engagement yesterday between Clayton's brigade and the enemy which lasted half the day. Woolford's cavalry, backed by a regiment of infantry attacked our line, and were repulsed three times.—In the first assault 100 Yankee saddles were emptied. Our artillery fired shot, and our 10 inch Parrott did great execution. There is one brigade of Yankee cavalry and two of infantry at Lafitte.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

DALTON, Feb. 25—*Night.*—There has been heavy artillery skirmishing along the lines, at intervals, all day, with occasional volleys of musketry. Both sides are evidently maneuvering for position. Casualties trifling.

From Mississippi.

RICHMOND, Feb. 25.—An official telegram has been received from Gen. Polk, transmitting a dispatch from Gen. Lee, dated Starksville, Miss., 23d. Gen. Lee says Forrest reports severe fighting all day yesterday, ten miles South of Pontotoc. We killed 40 of the enemy, and captured 100. Our loss not so large. We also captured four fine pieces of artillery. Fighting commenced near Okalona this evening, and was stubbornly contested, as the enemy was forced to make repeated stands to hold us in check, and save his pack mules from stampeding. The fight closed with a grand cavalry charge, by which the enemy's whole force was completely routed, with heavy loss.

WESTERN N. C. RAIL ROAD, }
February 26th, 1864. }

MR. EDITOR:

Dear Sir—In order to expedite the transmission of mail matter, and to prevent giving packages a wrong direction, please call the attention of Post Masters and Editors, to a law of the Department, requiring the name of the *County* and *State* on each packet. We have no Office Directory, except of the old Department, and as there has been a great many changes of the names of offices, it is impossible to ascertain where they are, unless the name of the County is given.

Your Ob'j. Serv't.,
C. S. BROWN,
Route Agent.

MARRIED.

In Statesville, on the 3rd Feb'y., by A. M. Walker, Esq., Mr. J. F. JOHNSON to Miss MARGARET TROUTMAN.

New Advertisements.

WAGONS FOR SALE.

I HAVE SEVERAL NEW WAGONS which I will sell low for Confederate money.

Y. D. DEAN.

Feb. 26th, 1864.—13:2t

DAVENPORT FEMALE COLLEGE,
LENOIR, N. C.

THE Spring Session will commence March 3. Board $67 per month. Tuition $12 per month, with the usual extras. The undersigned expects to leave Salisbury and Statesville on Tuesday, March 1, and will take charge of young ladies on the way.

A. G. STACY, *President.*

13:1t:pd.

General Orders, No. 2.

WANTED,
1,000.000. Fur Skins.

THE undersigned having commenced the manufacturing of HATS at Statesville, N. C., would like to buy the above amount of FURS, for which we will pay the highest prices, or exchange for Hats.

WANTED, ALSO:

1,000 lbs. WOOL, on the same terms.

WITTKOWSKY & CO.

Feb. 29, 1864.—13:tf

NAILS! NAILS!!

40 KEGS NAILS, 4d to 12d, assorted, will be sold for Confederate money, if immediate application be made.

E. B. ERAKE.

Statesville, March 1, 1864.

WANTED,

AT the College in Statesville, Chickens, Eggs, Potatoes, Dried Fruit, Peas, Fresh Beef and Butter.

J. M. M. CALDWELL.

Feb. 22, 1864,—12:4t:pd

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as an Executor upon the Estate of Jacob Thomas, dec'd., I notify all those indebted to said Estate to make payments forthwith, as no indulgence can be given. Also, all those having claims against said Estate to present their claims in due time. And those having papers in the hands of the said Thomas as a collecting officer, come forward and lift the same, and pay the costs thereon.

J. A. MURCHISON,
Feb. 18th, 1864.—12:4t *Executor.*

NOTICE.

I HOLD in my hands Levi D. Rash's [illegible] of his grand father [illegible] tify said Levi D. Rash to come forward and receive the same.

DANIEL A. RASH.

Wilkes county, N. C. 12:6t:pd

IRISH POTATOES.

30 BUSHELS IRISH POTATOES, WANTED. Apply to

E. B. DRAKE,

February 25.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, }
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 11, 1864. }

THE following "Notice" from the Bureau of Conscription is published for the guidance of all concerned.—Compliance with its directions will save applicants for exemption or detail much unnecessary delay in the investigation of their claims.

By order of the Commandant,
E. J. HARDIN,
Adjutant.

NOTICE.

Confederate States of America, }
WAR DEP'T, BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION, }
Richmond, Va., Jan. 29, 1864. }

PARAGRAPH X of General Orders No. 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office of 1862, requires that "applications for exemption must in all cases be made to the Enrolling Officer."

If the local Enrolling Officer has not the power to act, or is in doubt, he will after investigation under Circular No. 3, Current Series, refer such applications, through the proper official channels to this Bureau. All such applications addressed to this Bureau will necessarily and invariably be returned for local investigation, and the applicants will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged suspense.

Appeals from adverse decisions of the local officers, and of the Commandant of Conscripts for the States will be forwarded by them for hearing when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.

2. Commandants of Conscripts will give this notice extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States.

By order of
COL. PRESTON, *Sup't.*
[Signed,] C. B. DUFFIELD, *A. A. G.*
11:1m

NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS.

IN accordance with General Orders, No. 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, Colonels of Militia will enrol all white males between the ages of 18 and 45, (whether previously exempted or not,) within the limits of their respective commands, and order them to appear at the following times and places, in order that their claims to exemption may be examined:

Those of Burke will rendezvous at Morganton, Feb'ry.		29
"	Caldwell at Lenoir [illegible]	[illegible]
"	Wilkes at Wilkesboro, Mar. 9; 2d Reg.	14
"	Ashe at Jefferson	19
"	Alleghany at Gap Civil	25
"	Surry at Dobson, March 31; 2d Regt. April	5
"	Yadkin at Yadkinville	11
"	Davie at Mocksville	16
"	Iredell at Statesville, Ap. 22; 2d Regt.	27

The Enrolling Officer and Board will give four days to each Regiment.

In accordance with paragraph 8, General Orders No. 3, A. & I. G. O., all exemptions heretofore granted will be revised, and when found to have been improperly granted, revoked.

Any person who fails to report at the time appointed, will, unless satisfactory proof to the contrary can be shown, be considered as having no claims to exemption, and treated accordingly.

C. M. GRAHAM,
Capt. and Enrolling Officer for 9th Con. Dis.

The undersigned, one of the Examining Board for the 9th Congressional District, N. C., will be at the above mentioned rendezvous on the days appointed to re-examine all Conscripts, who will be present as ordered.

E. S. PENDLETON,
Ass't. Surg. P. A. C. S.; Ch'n. Ex. Board.

Exchange Notice No. 8.
Adj't. and Inspector General's Office, }
RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 4, 1864. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14.

THE following order is published for the information of all concerned:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, }
WAR DEPARTMENT, Richmond, Feb. 1, '64. }

1. All prisoners heretofore held by the United States authorities, whether officers, soldiers or civilians, received at City Point, before the 1st of January, 1864, are hereby declared exchanged.

2. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, who reported for duty at Enterprise, Miss., at any time prior to the 14th of November, 1863, and whose names were forwarded to me by Maj. Gen. John H. Forney, are declared exchanged.

3. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, belonging to the 1st Tennessee Heavy Artillery, who reported for duty at Marietta, Ga., and whose names were forwarded to me by Col. A. Jackson, are declared exchanged.

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

By order,
(Signed,) S. COOPER,
11:6t *Adj't. and Insp'r. General.*

STATESVILLE MALE SEMINARY

WILL re-open Monday Feb. 1st. For particulars inquire of the undersigned at Mr. J. A. Roseboro's.

G. W. JEWETT.

Jan. 25th, 1864.—8:tf

Quartermaster's Department, }
RALEIGH, Feb. 6, 1864. }

THIS Department has on hand a small lot of *COTTON CARDS* for distribution among the families of soldiers. The special courts of each county are requested to appoint an agent in each county to receive and distribute them.—The price will be five dollars, ($5,) and necessitous wives and mothers of soldiers will have the preference. More are expected daily and will be sent out as fast as received.

H. A. DOWD,
11:3t *A. Q. M., N. C. A.*

RUNAWAY TAKEN UP.

JOHN, a negro man, was taken up in the neighborhood of Olin, who represents himself as belonging to James Allison, of Washington county, N. C., and has been hired to a gentleman by the name of Binley, in the vicinity of Charlotte, his overseer's name being Rogers. The said negro is now in jail, and the person to whom he has been hired, or his owner, will come forward and take him away.

JAMES H. McLAUGHLIN,
Jailor for Iredell County.

Statesville, Feb. 1st, 1864.—9:6t

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

HAVING opened in the shop formerly occupied by Dr. Dean, I am prepared to perform all kinds of Blacksmith work at the shortest notice and in as perfect a manner as can be done in the Confederacy.

I will also do all kinds of Gunner's work, such as repairing and dressing of all kinds of fire-arms,—at the shortest notice and as cheap as the present condition of the currency will allow.

T. M. D. SHUFORD.

Jan'ry. 28, '64.—8:3mos.pd.

TO THE PEOPLE
Of Rowan, Cabarrus, Iredell, Davie Counties:

I BEG LEAVE to call the particular attention of Farmers and others, to the advertisement of the Chief Commissary for the State, by whom I have been ordered to impress, in all cases, where I cannot purchase the surplus of Wheat and other supplies in the above named Counties, for the use of the Army. This order has been rendered necessary by the refusal of persons, generally, to sell to the Government. I, therefore, take this occasion to make a *final appeal to all*, to sell to me at once, or, to my authorized agents their surplus of Wheat, Flour, Bacon, Pork, Peas, and other subsistence stores, and save themselves the mortification of *impressment*, for unless they respond at once, the authority to impress will be exercised most rigidly, and without distinction.

Messrs. J. S. MILLER and H. C. ECCLES are my authorized Agents for Iredell, Yadkin and Surry Counties.

A. MYERS,
Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 30, 1863. *Capt. and A. C. S.*

TO THE FARMERS OF N. CAROLINA.

OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT, N. C. }
Greensborough, N. C. }

THE UNDERSIGNED, Chief Commissary for the Department of North Carolina, charged with the important duty of procuring supplies for the subsistence of the Army, begs to appeal once more to the Farmers of North Carolina for aid. Deeply anxious to avoid impressment, whenever it is possible to do so, he has forborne thus long in the earnest hope that the patriotic Farmers of the land, glorying in the bravery and sufferings of their own noble sons, would promptly and voluntarily come forward to feed them according to the means with which God has blessed them.—He yet trusts they may do so, but feels bound to warn them, in case they will not sell, that he will seize, as the law empowers him to do, and will be no respector of persons. Are you afraid of the currency? Where will that and all else be without the Army, and where will that gallant Army be, unless it is fed? Think of these things, and open your hearts and your stores, rich and poor, to the Agents of the Government. Do not wait for it to be taken from you; let not your patriotism be stained by a selfish reluctance, but rather sanctified and enobled by the blessing which hath been promised to him who giveth *cheerfully.*

JAMES SLOAN.
1:tf *Maj. and Ch'f. Comm'y. for N. C.*

TO THE PEOPLE
Of Rowan, Cabarrus, Stanly, Davidson, Davie, Iredell, Catawba, Caldwell and Burke Counties:

THE FARMERS and CITIZENS of the foregoing Counties are hereby informed, that in consequence of the pressing necessity, just now, in our Armies, for short and Forage,

Oats, Corn, Hay and Fodder, especially,

I have instructed my Agents to exert every energy possible in securing *at once*, a large quantity of these supplies. And while I earnestly hope the [illegible] the unpleasant necessity of impressment, by selling to me or them, at the schedule prices fixed from time to time by the Commissioners of Appraisement for North Carolina; yet, if parties refuse to sell at these prices, THEREBY MAKING IMPRESSMENT NECESSARY, it is a DUTY, which, in all such cases, my Agents will proceed TO EXECUTE PROMPTLY WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION.

If there be any, as I learn there are, who suppose the tenth will be as much as the Government should require, I beg to inform such persons, that in order to sustain our noble, devoted and self-sacrificing Armies, not only the *tenth of production*, but *very near, if not ALL of their surplus will be necessary*; and it is to be hoped that our righteous cause is sufficiently dear and sacred to all, to induce, even the most parsimonious, to be liberal and prompt in letting the Government have their surplus without hesitation.

The following are my authorized Agents:—

A. J. YORK, at Concord, for Cabarrus and Stanly Counties.

J. E. SIMONTON, at Statesville, for Iredell, Catawba, Caldwell and Burke Counties.

J. B. FITZGERALD, at Holtsburg, for Davidson, Rowan and Davie Counties.

J. P. BRIDGER,
Salisbury, Dec. 2, 1863.—1:tf *Capt. and A. Q. M.*

CARD.

DR. JAMES F. LONG, late Surgeon in C. S. Army, having been compelled, in consequence of ill health, to resign his position in said army, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Statesville and vicinity. He may be found at the house formerly occupied by Mr. Sumroe, nearly opposite the residence of Dr. Kelly.

October 19, 1863. 45—tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have on hand 35 barrels of Tanner's OIL and a quantity of first rate SALT, which can be bought on good terms. Apply to

M. L. GUNN, or
T. A. BELL.

Nov. 30th, 1863.—52:tf

NOTICE.

Simonton's Tannery, }
STATESVILLE, N. C., Nov. 23, 1863. }

WE will tan Hides for our neighbors on shares—one half for the other, [illegible]

D. C. THOMPSON,
Agent.

The price of DOG SKINS is Ten Dollars for large—smaller in proportion. Ten thousand wanted. D. C. THOMPSON, Ag't.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to me on all notes, accounts, judgments or executions in my hands as a Collecting Officer, are hereby notified to come forward and pay the same promptly, as no longer indulgence will be given.

W. T. WATTS, Agent.

January, 23, 1862 8:tf

Provisions Wanted.

J. S. MILLER, Statesville, and H. C. Eccles, Cool Springs, are my authorized agents for the purchase of subsistence stores for the Confederate army, in the County of Iredell.

A. MYERS, Capt.
41:tf. & A. C. S.

FLAX SEED.

I AM paying the market price for FLAX SEED.

E. B. DRAKE.

Sept. 24th, 1863.

A Card.

FROM and after this date I will practice Medicine at old prices and receive farm produce at old rates; if you pay me money I shall charge according to price of produce.

J. F. LONG.

December, 1863.—2:tf

FEATHERS.

100 POUNDS good new *FEATHERS* wanted, for which a fair price will be paid.

E. B. DRAKE.

Statesvill, Jan'y 4, 1864.

SODA, WRITING AND LETTER PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c., to exchange for RAGS, at the IREDELL EXPRESS OFFICE.